

**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims**

1. (Canceled)

2. (Canceled)

3. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~Claim~~  
Claim 20 wherein ~~the first voltage is applied in the first~~  
~~time zone of each said unit period to display an image on a~~  
~~panel of said liquid crystal display device, and the second~~  
~~voltage is applied in the second time zone~~period of the ~~same~~  
unit period ~~to erase the~~erases an image on the panel during  
the second time ~~zone~~period.

4. (Original) The method according to Claim 3 wherein  
erasure of the image displayed on the panel is effected by  
driving the liquid crystal to display black on the panel.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Canceled)

7. (Original) The method according to Claim 3 wherein  
the liquid crystal display device is normally black and the  
second voltage is zero volts.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Canceled)

10. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~Claim 9~~Claim 21 wherein the ~~erasure of the voltage applied in the~~second time period of the unit period erases an image on the TFT liquid crystal panel is effected by darkening the TFT liquid crystal panel to substantially black during the second time period.

11. (Canceled)

12. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~Claim 11~~Claim 26 wherein the matrix liquid crystal panel is a ~~simple~~an active matrix liquid crystal panel.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Canceled)

15. (Currently Amended) The method for driving a nematic liquid crystal according to ~~Claim 14,~~Claim 23 wherein ~~each of the intervals lasts for the same length of time and the unit period~~ is less than or equal to eight milliseconds.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Currently Amended) The method for driving a nematic liquid crystal according to ~~Claim 14,~~Claim 23 wherein the second time period has a greater duration than the first time period, and the first and second time periods, which do not overlap, combined equal the entirety ~~for each of the intervals, the first time period and the second time period having the same length of time during each said interval, and the intervals each having the same length of time~~ the unit period.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Canceled)

20. (New) A method for driving a nematic liquid crystal in a liquid crystal display device comprising a nematic liquid crystal, two electrodes sandwiching the nematic liquid crystal and two polarizing plates sandwiching the two electrodes, consisting of the steps of:

applying a first voltage corresponding to image data to the liquid crystal during a first time period in a unit period; and

applying a second voltage that does not correspond to image data to the liquid crystal during a second time period in the unit period,

wherein the unit period consists of the first time period and the second time period, and the optical transmittance of the nematic liquid crystal changes from an initial level corresponding to the second voltage to a level corresponding to image data during the first time period and changes from the level corresponding to image data to the initial level corresponding to the second voltage during the second time period.

21. (New) The method according to Claim 20 wherein the liquid crystal display device is a TFT liquid crystal display device.

22. (New) An image display method for a liquid crystal display device including a matrix liquid crystal panel using a nematic liquid crystal, consisting of the steps of:

applying a first absolute voltage corresponding to image data to the liquid crystal during a first time period in a unit period; and

applying a second absolute voltage having a predetermined potential and that does not correspond to image data to the liquid crystal in a second time zone different from the first time zone in the unit period.

23. (New) A method for driving a nematic liquid crystal in a liquid crystal display device that includes a nematic liquid crystal, two electrodes confining the nematic liquid crystal and a pair of polarizing plates sandwiching the electrodes, consisting of the steps of:

applying a first absolute voltage corresponding to image data to the liquid crystal during a first time period in a unit period; and

applying a second absolute voltage not corresponding to image data to the liquid crystal during a second separate predetermined time period in the unit period,

wherein the unit period includes a separate first input of the first absolute voltage, a second input of the second absolute voltage and the optical transmittance of the liquid crystal returns to or remains at an original level during the unit period.

24. (New) The method according to Claim 23 wherein the first absolute voltage consists of a first positive voltage and a first negative voltage and the sum of the first positive voltage and the first negative voltage in the unit period is zero volts.

25. (New) The method according to Claim 20 wherein the level corresponding to the second voltage is white or black.

26. (New) A method for driving a nematic liquid crystal in a liquid crystal display device comprising a nematic liquid crystal, two electrodes sandwiching the nematic liquid crystal and two polarizing plates sandwiching the two electrodes, consisting of the steps of:

applying a first absolute voltage corresponding to image data to the liquid crystal during a first time period in a unit period; and

applying a second absolute voltage that does not correspond to image data to the liquid crystal during a second time period in the unit period,

wherein the unit period consists of the first time period and the second time period, and the optical transmittance of the nematic liquid crystal changes from an initial level corresponding to the second absolute voltage to a level corresponding to image data during the first time period and changes from a level corresponding to image data to an initial level corresponding to the second absolute voltage during the second time period, and

wherein the first absolute voltage consists of a first positive voltage and a first negative voltage and the sum of the first positive voltage and the first negative voltage is zero volts in the unit period.

27. (New) The method according to Claim 26 wherein the second absolute voltage applied in the second time period of the unit period erases on image on the panel during the second time period.

28. (New) The method according to Claim 26 wherein erasure of the image displayed on the panel is effected by driving the liquid crystal to display black on the panel.

29. (New) The method according to Claim 26 wherein the liquid crystal display device is normally black and the second absolute voltage is zero volts.

30. (New) The method according to Claim 26 wherein the liquid crystal display device is a TFT liquid crystal display device including a plurality of pixels.

31. (New) The method according to Claim 26 wherein the level corresponding to the second absolute voltage is white or black.